

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5814 號四百八十五號

日二念月五閏年子丙寅光

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 13TH, 1876.

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號三十月七英 港

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

July 11, MALACCA, British str., 1,044, E. M. Edmunds, Yokohama 6th July, General P. & C. S. N. Co.
July 11, PREMIAMBUO, British str., 649, W. Hyde, Saigon 7th July, General — MILCHERS & Co.
July 11, CHINELANG, British str., 788, James Hogg, Shanghai 6th July, General STEENSEN & Co.
July 12, MARIE ALFRED, French bark, 309, Lecleor, from Whampoa, General LANDSTEINER & Co.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE
JULY 12TH.
Fu-jen, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.
Maharajah, British steamer, for Shanghai.
Reboot, German bark, for Amoy.
Sophie, British bark, for Whampoa.
France, British steamer, for Canton.

Departures.

JULY 11, FREDERIC, French bark, for Portland.
JULY 12, PENEDO, British str., for Saigon.
JULY 12, NAMO, British str., for East Coast.
JULY 12, OMISA, British steamer, for Singapore and Romby.
JULY 12, CHINELANG, British str., for Canton.
JULY 12, FU-YEN, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
JULY 12, MENZELLA, French steamer, for Yokohama.
JULY 12, PEARI, British str., for Singapore.
JULY 12, PENG-CHOU-HAI, Chinese gunboat, for Canton.
JULY 12, MAHARAJAH, British steamer, for Shanghai.
JULY 12, HOOGIT, French str., for Shanghai.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.
Per Melo, str., from Yokohama —
Messrs. McDonald and Ellis, 5 Chinese.
Per Ching-kiang, str., from Shanghai —
30 Chinese.
Per Parma, str., from Saigon —
151 Chinese.

Reports.

The British steamship *Parma* reports left Saigon on 7th July, and had light S.W. monsoon to the Parcels; from thence to port variable winds and equally weather.

The P. & O. steamship *Melita* reports left Yokohama on 5th July, and had light S.E. winds and fine weather throughout. Passed one of the Castle line of steamers in Van Dieman's Straits. On the 11th, passed the steamship *Lord of the Isles* and the U.S. corvette *Kearny*.

The British steamship *Chinkiang* reports left Shanghai on 8th July at 12.15 a.m., and arrived in Hongkong at 11.30 p.m. on the 11th instant. The steamship *Amoy* has been detached from the *Lord of the Isles*, and will pass the *Amoy* on the 9th of Peiping; passed the steamship *Lord of the Isles* at 9 a.m. on the 11th, of Bresker Point; passed the U.S. corvette *Kearny* at 10.15 a.m. on the 11th of Peiping. At Shanghai and Woosung lay the British, at the meeting of the *Audacious*, *Vigilant*, *Petrel*, *Monarch*, *Charybdis*, *Immortal*, *Narcissus*, and *Torpedo*.

YOKOHAMA SHIPPING.
ARRIVED.
25. N. MORMAN, Amer. br., from Shinaian.
26. Republic, Amer. br., from San Francisco.
29. Genko Maru, Jap. str., from Shanghai.
29. W. Horner, Ger. bark, from Shanghai.
29. Eita Loring, Amer. bark, from Newasale.
JULY 12. DEPARTURE.
23. Alaska, Amer. bark, for San Francisco.
23. Monzella, French steamer, for Hongkong.
23. Aranella, British bark, for Oregon.
23. Banner, American, for Kuri Islands.
30. Great Republic, Amer. str., for Hongkong.
30. Andromeda, British ironclad, for Shanghai.
30. Vigilant, Brit. dispatch boat, for Shanghai.
30. Dumb, British gunboat, for Hongkong.
30. Nevada, American steamer, for Shanghai.
July 12, Meiji Maru, Japanese str., for Amoy.

Vessels that have arrived in Europe from Ports in China, Japan and Manchuria.

(For last Month's Advice.)

Vessel. From. Date of Arrival. Jacobs. Manila. April 26. Remond. Manila. April 28. Thomas Bell. Manila. April 28. William Fring. Manila. April 29. Mansfield. Hongkong. April 29. Carl Bitter. Hongkong. April 29. Stenier (s.). China Ports. May 1. Carrick Castle. Manila. May 25. Diodon (s.). China Ports. May 25. Star of China. Manila. May 25. Howells. Manila. June 1. Petrus. China Ports. June 1.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.
(Specified to Date.)

Antipodes. Cardiff. July 13. Min. London. Mch. 12. Gaster and Maia. Hamburg. Mch. 20. Hooley. Boston, U.S. Mch. 20. Moss Glen. London. Mch. 21. Importer. Cardiff. April 12. Gold Spar. Cardiff. April 24. Lucia. London. May 3. Queen of the Seas. New York. May 4. Joseph Haydon. Cardiff. May 4. Hosche. Ajur. May 15. Challenge. Cardiff. May 20. Hans. Hamburg. May 20. Igo. Cardiff. May 20. Sir of Alstane (s.). London. May 20. O. O. Whitmore. Cardiff. May 20. Mico. London. May 20.

Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. A. M. S. T. O. N. G.
At 12 noon,
Sunday (Ghoo).

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITIES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHARLES H. MORGAN, Agent.
1991 Hongkong, 19th June, 1876.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agent in Hongkong for the above-named Company, do hereby give notice that Goods to the extent of \$10,000 at the usual rates entitle to an immediate discount of 20%.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premiums for Life Insurance in China.

Life Policies effected during the year 1875 shall be in the Bonus to be declared on 1st December for the annual premium period thereafter.

A. MASG. HEATON
Agent.
1468 Hongkong, 27th September 1876.

To be Let.

TO BE LET.
(With Immediate Possession)
THE PREMISES, No. 8, PLAZA, lately in the occupation of Messrs. GILMAN & CO., Gas and Water laid on.

Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

of 704, Hongkong, 16th May, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have established them-

selves at Swatow, for the transaction of

GENERAL COMMISSION and SHIPPING

BUSINESS in connection with the Wharf and

Godowns.

WILLIAMS & CO.

of 105, Swatow, 6th July, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE HOUSE, at present in the occupation of

VICEROY'S OFFICE,

For Terms, apply to

Dr. GOMES, Elgin Street.

73, 1079, Hongkong, 11th July, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have authorized Mr.

BERNHARD SCHÄR, to SIGN his Five pro-

priation.

DIRCKS AND KRÜGER

Im 104, Swatow, 28th June, 1876.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN M. ROSE has been admitted a

PARTNER in our FIRM from the 1st

July.

O. GERARD & CO.

Im 105, Amoy, 1st July, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed a

SURVEYOR to LLOYD'S REGISTER

at this Port.

A. FINN SWISS HOUSE, with Garden

named "COMPAGNO," Macao

Apply to A. A. DE MELLO & CO.

73, 1079, Macao, 6th July, 1876.

NOTICE.

WITH immediate Possession,

THE HOUSE, No. 13, ALBANY ROAD, at present in the occupation of the Hon. J. Branson.

For all information, apply to

ROBERT G. ALFORD, Surveyor.

Queen's Road,

Hongkong, 8th July, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS formerly carried on by HENRY STURGE, will in future be conducted under the Style of

SUTTON AND MOALIE.

AUCTIONEERS.

SHIPCHANDLERS, COMPRODADORES,

N.R. Ships Supplied with Water and Baled on Moderate Terms.

Gm 1070, Amoy, 1st July, 1876.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this Day established myself as

MERCHANT and COMMISSION

AGENT.

Overrode — Stanley Street.

Im 1018, Hongkong, 1st July, 1876.

NOTICE.

WITH immediate Possession,

THE HOUSE, No. 3, POTTERY STREET,

at present in the occupation of Mr. G. G. House, detached, with Garden all round, Servants' Quarters, and Cut-houses, with Godowns, and a Fire-proof Treasury; Gas and Water laid on; suitable for Office and Dwelling House; Rent moderate.

Apply to H. N. COOPER & CO.

No. 10, Stanley Street.

2m 1030, Hongkong, 3rd July, 1876.

NOTICE.

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE,

No. 21, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, with Office

attached. Apply to D. E. CALDWELL,

of 940, Hongkong, 2nd June, 1876.

NOTICE.

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE,

NO. 5, ZETLAND STREET,

No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Apply to DAVID SASOON, SONS & CO.

of 513, Hongkong, 14th June, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE,

NO. 21, HOLLYWOOD ROAD,

with Office attached. Apply to

JOHN S. STOKES,

962, Hongkong, 23rd June, 1876.

NOTICE.

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE,

NO. 13, ALBANY ROAD,

with Office attached. Apply to

JOHN S. STOKES,

962, Hongkong, 23rd June, 1876.

NOTICE.

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THE DWELLING HOUSE,

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with Office attached. Apply to

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962, Hongkong, 23rd June, 1876.

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with Office attached. Apply to

JOHN S. STOKES,

962, Hongkong, 23rd June, 1876.

NOTICE.

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE,

NOW ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1876.
With which is incorporated
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.THIS Work, in the FOURTEENTH
year of its existence, is
NOW READY FOR SALE.It has been compiled and printed at the
Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best
and most authentic sources, and no pains
have been spared to make the work
complete in all respects.In addition to the usual varied and
valuable information, the "CHRONICLE
AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876" contains a
CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH.

OF

PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG:
THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF

SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the
NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT
THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS
(Designed expressly for the Work.)MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,
THE P. & O. COMPANY'S ROUTES,

AND

THE COAST OF CHINA;
ALSO THE

NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

HONGKONG.

Besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile and General Offices.

The present Volume also contains a
Directory of Singapore.

The CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY is now the only publication of its kind for China and Japan.

The Directory is published in two
Forms—Complete at \$5; or, with the Lists
of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c.,
at \$3.** The Complete Directories, at \$5, are
all sold, but a few of the smaller Edition
at \$3, are still on hand.Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily
Press Office, or to the following Agents:

MACAO.....Mr. L. de Grasse, Macao.

MELBOURNE.....Messrs. Wilson, Nichols & Co.

FORMOSA.....Messrs. Wilson, Nichols & Co.

FOOCHEW.....Messrs. Hazeley & Co.

NINGPO.....Messrs. Kelly & Co., Shanghai.

SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall & Holt.

HANKOW.....Messrs. Hall & Holt and Kelly

HONGKONG.....Messrs. Hall, & Holt, & Co.

LONDON.....Mr. F. Alcock, Clement's Lane.

LONDON.....Mr. Goss Street, 39, Cornhill.

LONDON.....Messrs. Head & Co.

YOKOHAMA.....Mr. C. and J. Trading Co.

YOKOHAMA.....Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.

YOKOHAMA.....Messrs. M. C. M. Mason, Japan Gazette.

MANILA.....Messrs. J. H. Blown, Independent
Office.

SAIGON.....Messrs. Liddelow and Martin.

BANGKOK.....Messrs. Malherbe, Jellion & Co.

LONDON.....Mr. F. Alcock, Clement's Lane.

LONDON.....Mr. Goss Street, 39, Cornhill.

LONDON.....Messrs. Head & Co.

SAN FRANCISCO.....Mr. L. P. Clark, 21, Merchant's
Exchange.

NEW YORK.....Messrs. S. M. Pettit & Co.

37 Park Row.

NOTICE:

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor
and his Royal Highnesses the

DUKE OF EDINBURGH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

PERFUMERS.

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,

DRUGGISTS' STUNTMEN.

And

AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED.

PASSENGER SCRIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of
Orders it is particularly requested that all
business communications be addressed to the
Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co.,
827 HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

The Daily Press, July 13th, 1876.

In no country, perhaps, has the advance of
real knowledge been made more powerfully in
a few short years to dispel illusions and
superstitions than in Japan. The Bud-
dhist priests, who formerly possessed
almost unlimited power over the people, have
been shorn of the substance and now only retain
the mere shadow of the influence they once held. Under the ancient
priests the priesthood waxed fat and powerful,
and the people universally rendered them
homage and made them large offerings.
The spread of knowledge has gone far to
reverse all this, and the action of the Govern-
ment lately has still further tended to rot the
priests of their old importance. Very re-
cently the heads of the Buddhist and Shinto
sects were summoned to the Toku Fu, and
told that they were not to interfere with the
use of prayers and charms between the sick and
the physician. It will be time for these, when
they were informed, when the physician has pronounced the case hopeless. This
is, of course, a common-sense view of
the question; for it is very certain that
negligence and suplications to their deities
are not likely to work the cure if other
means are neglected. Christians never leave
the cure to be effected by intercession with
the Almighty, for they have a well-founded
belief that Providence intended them to
use the remedies which have been discovered.Pagan and semi-civilized nations, on the
other hand, frequently, in the absence
of any sufficient knowledge of medicine,
leave the cure to be worked by Nature.making the white, frantic appeals to their
gods to heal the sick. The action of the
Japanese Government plainly betrays its own

loss of faith in the religion of Buddha. There

Palace of Industry.

is certainly some little danger that the Japanese may, in the rapid increase of know-
ledge, lose faith in all religion and sink into
the cold shades of infidelity. If ever it
was necessary for Christian missionaries to
exert themselves it is so now in Japan. The
people of that country have to a large
extent cast off the faith of their fathers, and
are about to strike out on a sea of doubt
and speculation. Cannot the pioneers of
Christianity step in at this important
 juncture, and demonstrate how wide the
truths—how comprehensive the teaching and
applicability to the needs of every human
being—of the religion of Christ? Can they
not show, in living language, that though
science and knowledge are the natural
foe of ignorance and superstition, they are
the handmaids of Christianity?

A telegram from the Consul at Penang,
Malaya, says that the Chinese who had
been sent to the hospital, after being
arrested for stealing, had been released
on the 11th instant, and it is presumed
that he was not with them. The
Chinese who had been sent to the hospital
had been sent to the hospital, and it is
believed that he was not with them.

The case of the Chinese who had been
arrested for stealing, and it is believed
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RUSSIA AND ENGLAND IN ASIA.

As a specimen of German opinion, *The Times* quotes the following from the Berlin *Deutsche Presse*, a leading German monthly:—
"Unless the attempt is made while the great national interest demands it, Russia will never be able to attack India." Yet Russia is "dangerous to England." Her statement exclude English merchandise from their entire sphere of influence; her Generals by incorporating one Khanate after the other produce a most undesirable impress upon the Indian population; and the Indians, like all Asiatics, are accustomed only by fear and growing contempt to submit to such a conqueror. She may eventually conceive a disposition to proceed from grumbling to action. The rebellion of 1857 and 1858 was a mere military outbreak, and with the exception of Oude, where the people joined the soldiers, was confined to the mercenaries of Great Britain; but now there are plenty of disaffected elements in the country, whose discontent is increased by the want of treatment of natives, the Press is the first to give certain many reasons to be grateful to the British Government, and they are, moreover, well aware that no native ruler could undertake to govern the country; yet being excluded from all superior offices in the Civil and Military service, they are applying every effort to prove to the world that Russia's supremacy is recognized, and that her reign of despotism and misery reigns."

The notorious Mariano Kino, the recalled Muñoz King, after a complete isolation from Europeans for over ten years, has recently had a very cordial interview at Wellington, New Zealand, with Sir Donald Macleay, Minister of Native Affairs.

The Fujian Government have requested to be supplied with rifles and cartridges, and to receive military advice, and have written to the Foreign Office to state that Siam, the monarch of whom has recognized the superiority of British authority, and passes reigns.

The *Dundee Advertiser* feels like Don-McGregor, when speaking to Mr. Burns of strangers looking over his garden wall, and contemplating the chances of a leap. England on the other hand, is on the defensive, and being so, should endeavour to surround herself with an intermediate zone of independent States, which would be a sufficient support for respecting the independence of Kaschin, Afghanistan, and Persia. Nothing could be more imprudent than to follow Sir Henry Rawlinson's advice and occupy Herat, with or without the consent of Sheere Ali. Not to speak of the imminent peril involved in such a proceeding, and the permanent absorption of 30,000 square miles of Afghanistan, which would add to the hazard of a still more impeding Russian progress in that quarter. She would abandon her Indian allies of operations, and instead of leaving matters in a state which must make the Afghan friends in an emergency, render them her enemies in the midst of peace. Sir Henry Lawrence was perfectly right when he said that for England to invade Afghanistan was to play the part of England in the Persian War, and to desire the admittance of the higher education of the masses of all Presbyterian denominations, and to devise means whereby those of the Free and United Presbyterians, who take part in the advancement of this second millennium gift without any compromise of principle on their part.

Rev. G. W. Moody, of St. Peter's Church, Paddington, recently died suddenly. When the Orion Ferry tombstone case was dedicated, declaring that dissenting ministers had as good a right to style themselves "Rev." as officers of the Established Church.

Mr. Manning advertised that he should answer letters addressed to him with the "now discredited title of Rev." and requesting his

initials of prius pres. Lastly Mr. Manning exhibited many eccentricities. For some time he slept with his coffin under his bed, and for the last fortnight took his night's rest in the coffin, which a few days ago had enlarged to make it more comfortable.—*Daily News*.

The revival work of Mr. Moody in August, Georgia, has met with a drawback. When he arrived he found that the church had been sold off, and had to begin with a drawing-room.

A Nice Assortment of FANCY SILKS. The Leather make of JAPANESE SILKS.

STERLING BLACK SILKS.

NIAGARA STRIPED MUSLINS.

WHITE BRILLIANTS.

FANCY MUSLINS in great variety.

FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRICS.

WHITE and COLORED BATISTES.

We are offering a Lot of JAPANSE

SILKS, excellent quality, at 65 Cents per yard, worth \$100.

Also, A Lot of LACE GOODS, at less than half price.

Made-up COSTUMES, suitable for warm temperature.

MORNING WRAPPERS.

EMBROIDERED SKIRTS.

PARISIAN MILLINERY, TRIMMED HATS, and BONNETS, in every style and price.

Ladies' and Children's UNDERCLOTHING.

NEW RIBBONS and TRIMMING SILKS.

FEATHERS and FLOWERS.

Our DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT, under the supervision of a Court Dressmaker.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Ladies' and Children's BOOTS, SHOES, and SLIPPERS.

HABERDASHERY of every description.

Agents for the Little Wm. SEWING MACHINE.

SAYLE & CO., VICTORIA EXCHANGE, QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET, HONGKONG, AND AT SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE.

CUTLER PALMER & CO., Celebrated BRANDS OF WINES and SPIRITS.

Apply to J. E. SEMMSEN & CO.

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FOR comprehensive and practical service.

This work stands unrivaled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous terms of science, photography, telegraphy, and in general, of modern civilization, have been collected and arranged in a manner which makes the study of foreign relations has imposed on the Chinese, as it does on us, a constant source of trouble. The Chinese have gained nothing by the introduction of the English language, and now, by the introduction of the English alphabet, they have opened up a constant source of reproach against England.

But Turkey should be far more justly blamed for encouraging the work, for were it not for the Suez Canal, England would not, as she does it present, show decreasing interest in the affairs of Turkey. In truth, no one can doubt that this event, which is a proof that our country is not the only one interested in contemporary enterprises. But to our subject: The Suez Canal was made a national question, formerly, and is again to-day. Yet there never was a question less national for France than this. It may be, perhaps, a question for French capitalists who have money in the market, as it might be for the inhabitants of other countries. But it is not a national question.

The French, like the English, are anxious to protect their interests in Egypt, and the present time the hold of Egyptian interests.

Fillis try to incite encroachers, and ladies' maid to invest their savings with the knowledge to make a national investment to dispense England.

There is, however, a singular difference. In the first place, if there was no national interest in the construction of the Suez Canal, there was, at least, national glory, and next, by the introduction of the English alphabet, opened the understanding. This operation has been a constant source of reproach against England. But Turkey should be far more justly blamed for encouraging the work, for were it not for the Suez Canal, England would not, as she does it present, show decreasing interest in the affairs of Turkey. In truth, no one can doubt that this event, which is a proof that our country is not the only one interested in contemporary enterprises. But to our subject: The Suez Canal was made a national question, formerly, and is again to-day. Yet there never was a question less national for France than this. It may be, perhaps, a question for French capitalists who have money in the market, as it might be for the inhabitants of other countries. But it is not a national question.

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Extracts.

A "MEDIUM" OF READY RESOURCE.

ROBODY!
Left there, nobody's daughter,
Clad in diadems and chains—
Never even a mother's name
A mother's sweet, saying name
Nobdy ever sang
When the flood did fall,
And the world was drowning,
With the stars and the gold of Hell!
Sitting with candle-lights,
Till one bright heart burst,
Becoming a man's neighbour,
And getting a curse instead!

Although the long, hot summer,
At times the cold, dark winter,
With fingers numb and numbed,
Grew white as the frost's white snow.
Nobdy ever sang
The truth of this warm, young life,
Nobdy ever believed
The stark of that terrible strife!

Nobdy had words passing
In that orphan heart's and ear;
But all of us know
What lies at our doors, so rest!

O sister! down in the alley,
Pale, with the deadest eye,
Dark and drear is the valley,
But the skies shine forth or high.

Nobdy here, how love the
Or care if thou stand or fall?
But the good God above thee,
It watches and cares for all.

—Speaker.

THACKERAY AND MARK LEMON.

Thackeray was the only man upon the

French staff with whom Mark Lemon was not

upon thoroughly easy terms. "I never fel-

lone at home with him," he said to me

during one of our numerous gossipings; "he

was always infernally wise." He was

genial, but whenever you talked about you

felt that he would have the wisest views upon

the subject. He seemed too great for

ordinary conversation. Now Dickens was

very different. He was full of fun, merr-

and wise, buoyant with animal spirits. I

always however liked Thackeray in addition

to other reasons, because he liked Dickens,

and never showed a spark of jealousy about

his work, which he always openly and

honestly admires. He read "Dombey and

Son" each month with avidity. When the

fifth number appeared containing the death

of little Dombey, Thackeray with the part in

his pocket, went down to the French office

and started Mark Lemon by suddenly ex-

claiming: "There! Read that this—one no

has a chance. Read the description of

young Paul's death, it is unsurpassed, it

is stupendous!" Douglas Jerrold used to

say: "I have known Thackeray eighteen

years, and I don't know him yet."

London Society.

A MODERN COLOSSUS.

A correspondent described a curious ex-

perience which hit him the other day in

Paris, in one of those indefinite localities into

which the streets of some neighbourhoods in

every large town seem to melt away. Having

sought this *a la mode* in the company of a

friend who promised to show him a strange

sight, he was requested to pause before an

immense wooden shed, and to enter the same.

A cloud of white dust, which for a time con-

cealed the interior of the structure, presently

dispersed, and to view an apparently

formless mass of clay, suggesting some ante-

diluvian monster basking in his native slime.

Monstrum horrendum, inform ingens, began

the astonished visitor, but desisted on being

conducted a few steps further to a spot from

where the mysterious presence took a distinct

shape, that of a human hand grasping a

torch. The noble fist, which is 18 feet high,

and will be upwards of 200 feet high. It

will also command the admiration of the util-

itarian, as well as the idealist, since it is

literally to enlighten the world, at least

by night, and contain all the phenomena of a

lighthouse.

BENGAL LADIES OF LAST CENTURY.

English ladies were comparatively few, and

consequently very expensive, and were to be

brought at an immense sacrifice of jewels,

wardrobe, and plate, without which accesso-

ries they never were comfortable, and

more over, made the house a little too hot for

their husbands. In 1770, there were not

more than two hundred and fifty ladies in all

Bengal, who cost five thousand rupees each

on an average by the time they set foot in

Calcutta. On one occasion, eleven of them

having arrived in several ships at or about the

same time caused some consternation in the

limited society here. It was "too great

a number," said a Gazette of the day.

"For the peace and good of a Bound

House," Millinery was expected to rise

at least twenty-five per cent.; "when

they (the ladies) left England, they were

well stocked with head dresses of different

kinds, formed to the highest for, but from

the unforseen disputes which daily arose

during the three last months of the passage

they had scarce a cap left when they arrived."

"Let us hope in charity that the head gear

were not victimised to the angry passions of

the ladies, but were merely laid aside by

reason of their jealousy. There were more

Scots than English women sent out, and

Edinburgh gained the reputation of being

"the fresh market for the Indian marriage

mass."

Owing to the want of ordinary op-

portunities, even the sanctity of the church

was invaded, and what is known in lovers'

parlance as "foot-binding" used to be carried

out by a master.

"Foot-binding" was a fourth one was added

for the convenience of insatiable residents, after

which her choice was communicated to the

accepted party. As might be supposed there

was no time wasted on the formalities of a

courtship. There are instances on record of

matches having been concluded before the

expiration of the probationary period. The

consequences of these impudent connections

proved deplorable in many cases. As the

lads were bound in hate they were generally

followed by ample leisure for vengeance. As

the richest sultans were sure to carry off

the fair maidens of the Indian marriage

mass."

As the sultans were bound in hate they were

generally followed by ample leisure for vengeance. As

the rich sultans were sure to carry off

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